

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 31.

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1900.

NO. 27.

## Better Than at Xmas

Our New Pearl Brooches, Pendants, and Pins, have arrived and now we have a larger stock of these goods than we ever had—even at Xmas.

Nothing is so popular this year as pearl goods.

If you want something dainty look at our stock.

**Challoner & Mitchell** Phone 675  
47 Government St.

## EASTER OFFERINGS

AT THE WESTSIDE

1,500 Bottles of Perfume

GIVEN AWAY

With Kid Gloves

ALL THIS WEEK.

KID GLOVES SENT POST PAID TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA.

**The Hutcheson Co., Ltd**

## Find the Boy



Whose boy owns a candy store. A child can come to our store and make purchases just as easy. Our goods are sold at only one price (the lowest).

This is the reason of our success, and is responsible in a greater degree than any other for the enormous and constantly increasing patronage at our store.

(Our Trust cannot be equalled.)

California New Grass Butter, 45c. a  
Tillson's Flake Butter, 41c. a  
California French Prunes, 5c. lb  
Our Blend Tea, 25c. lb  
"Dist" Ceylon Tea, 35c. lb  
Golden Blend Tea, 40c. lb  
Our Tea Cakes, 40c. lb  
Morgan's Eastern Oysters.

**DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.**

## Starting Anew



Another year—a new beginning. We greet you at this season, wishing you great benefit from the year to come. If your name has not been on our roll of friends we want to put it there now. If you have granted us your patronage in the past we want to hold your friendship by giving you increased values.

**Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd**

61 YATES STREET,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

## HATS AND CAPS

A Large Assortment of all kinds of Hats and Caps also Girls' and Children's Sunbonnets and Tams.

We invite the TRADE to inspect our well assorted stock in all its departments.

**J. PIERCY & CO.**

## Fishing Tackle

Largest Stock to select from

**John Barnsley & Co.,**  
115 Government St.

## DR. HARTMAN, DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for clean plate and dental plate. A specialty of first-class dental work. Office, 115 Government street.

## That Cough

Can be quickly cured by taking

**Palmolive Cough Cure**  
Clarence Block,  
Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts.

**HALL & CO.,**  
Dispensing Chemist

## FOR SALE: HOTEL

Goodwill and furniture, including bar, centrally located, rooms all hot. ALSO, the well known QUAMICOAN HOTEL, situate at Duncan.

APPLY—**B.C. Land & Investment Agency,**  
40 Government St.

## Why Pay Rent

When I can sell you a 7 roomed house in good condition, with brick foundation, connected with sewers, etc., close to car line, for \$1,300? Call early for particulars. Also several choice building sites, very cheap.

Remember anything appearing in my advertisement is a GENUINE BARGAIN, and I invite you to inspect my list before purchasing.

**P. C. MACGREGOR,**

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

TEL. 664. 92 GOVERNMENT ST.

**F. G. RICHARDS & CO.,**

Real Estate and Financial Agents, 41

DO NOT PUBLISH THEIR SALES OR THEIR CLIENTS' BUSINESS. WE GET MORE SALES THAN ANY OTHER OFFICE. We have the largest list of properties for sale, and can furnish the best bargains of any office in the city. Our bargains are too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. If you have property of any kind for sale and want a quick turn over make your price right and we will do the rest. Money to loan in sums to suit at low rates of interest. Insurance in the Phoenix of Hartford Fire.

**F. G. RICHARDS & CO.**

15 BROAD ST., NEXT DEIRDRE HOTEL.

**LEE & FRASER**

Real Estate Agents.

McClure street, 2 good houses and lot, always rented; splendid investment. \$1,000

Douglas street, 4 roomed cottage and lot 34x150. 700

Douglas street, 5 roomed cottage and lot 50x150, good barn and stable. 1,200

Douglas street, 1 1/2 story house, 6 rooms, lot 30x150. 900

3 1/2 acres of cleared land, with good 3 roomed house, stable and outbuildings, young orchard, etc., cheap. 1,000

Two lovely building lots, off Oak Bay. 300

Splendid business corner, with brick buildings, all revenue producing, can be purchased for. 12,500

Seaside, 20 acres of cleared land, all fenced, with comfortable cottage and outbuildings, price only. 1,700

Victoria West, 5 roomed cottage, easy terms. 700

5 roomed cottage, No. 43 Victoria. 850

Fourth street, Work Estate, good lot, full sized. 450

9 and 11 Truncheon Avenue, Victoria.

## NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO., LTD.

NANAIMO, B.C.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Coal Mined by White Labor.

**New Wellington Coal**

Washed Nuts, \$4.25 per ton

Sack and Lumps, \$5.50 per ton

Delivered to any part of the city

**KINGHAM & CO.,**

44 Port Street.

**J. E. CHURCH, J. C. V. SPRATT,**

Truncheon Avenue, Yates and Store Sts

**MUNN, HOLLAND & CO.,**

Cor. Broad Street and Truncheon Avenue

**FLINT & CO., Broad St.**

Telephone Call 647.

W. art—Store Street, Spratt's Wharf.

**BURPEE'S**

EXTRA EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES

Supply limited. "Three weeks ahead of any other variety." To be had only at

**SYLVESTER FEED CO., LTD.**

TEL. 413. CITY MARKET.

**AUCTION**

Under instructions from a gentleman leaving the city, I will sell on premises,

**94, DOUGLAS STREET**

Between Yates and Johnson Streets, on

Thursday, April 12, at 2 p. m.

Nearly new furniture, etc. Fine H. H. parlor set, mantle and oval mirrors, 3 oak bed sets, 1 W. bed set, wool and hair mattresses, feather pillows, blankets, sheets, counterpane, table, linen, tapestry and other carpets, pictures, large clock and heating stove, cutlery, crockery, glassware, new sewing machine, usual kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

TEL. 294.

**OSBORNE HOUSE TO LET.**

Thirty-four Rooms, including Dining Room and Reading Room.

Enquire 118 Commercial street.

## NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS

**FRENCH CLARETS**

St. Loubes,

St. Julien,

Chateau Chambeuri,

Chateau Leoville,

Chateau Margaux,

Chateau Laroze.

**HUDSON'S**

**BAY**

**COMPANY.**

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## GARRISON STILL HOLDING OUT

Lord Roberts Says Troops at Wepener Yesterday Inflicted Serious Losses on Burghers.

## ENGAGING BOERS NEAR ELANDSLAAGTE

Naval Guns Bombard Their Positions—Forced to Retire—Reinforcements for Brabant—Gatacre Returning to England.

(Associated Press.)

London, April 11.—Lord Roberts wires to the war office from Bloemfontein, under the date of Tuesday, 10th, as follows:

"The enemy have been very active during the past few days. One commando is now on the north bank of the Orange river, not far from Aliwal North, while another is attacking Wepener. The garrison there is holding out bravely and yesterday inflicted serious loss on the Boers. Major Spring, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, was killed. The troops are being moved rapidly. A patrol of six men of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, under Lieut. Wetherley, who had been reported missing since April 7th, has returned safely."

Boer Reports Discredited.

As the foregoing does not mention the alleged British reverse on Saturday at Meerketsfontein, the Boer telegrams are discredited at the war office, and they are further discredited on account of the discrepancies in the dispatches, as Meerketsfontein in one message is located near Brandfont, and in another its location southeast of Bloemfontein, the places being 100 miles apart.

Gatacre's Return.

Gen. Gatacre's return to England is accepted as being in the nature of a recall, though no reason is given for it, and it will be associated in the public mind as his lack of skill. Lord Roberts' criticism of his management of the Stormberg attack, and possibly Gatacre arriving an hour and a half too late to rescue the Reddersburg force may have decided his return.

No News From Wepener.

Reuter Telegram Company's correspondent, at Aliwal North, wiring this morning, says: "There is no further news from Wepener. Too cloudy to telegraph. More British troops are arriving."

Boer Protest.

It is learned that the Boer government have formally notified Portugal that they consider the shipping of British troops and munitions of war to Rhodesia, by way of Beira, Portuguese

East Africa, to be tantamount to hostile action. This, however, will not stop Gen. Sir Carrington's force from entering Rhodesia.

Whether or not the Boers will make reprisals upon Portugal remains to be seen, though best informed opinion here inclines to the belief that the Boers are not likely to back up their protest with action that would bring them into hostilities with still another power.

LOSSES AT WEPENER.

Aliwal North, April 10.—The British losses in the fighting at Wepener yesterday were 11 killed and 41 wounded. The British are holding their own.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

London, April 11.—The war office issued this afternoon a return of the total British casualties up to April 7th. It was as follows:

Killed in action—241 officers and 1,900 men.

Died of wounds—48 officers and 4,605 men.

Missing and prisoners—168 officers and 3,722 men.

Died of disease—47 officers and 1,485 men.

Accidental deaths—3 officers and 34 men.

Repatriated invalids—288 officers and 4,934 men.

Total—13,365, exclusive of the sick and wounded now in hospitals.

To the war office return of casualties must be added the losses of last week and the wounded, aggregating about ten thousand men, making a grand total of upwards of 23,000 officers and men put out of action.

BOERS NEAR ELANDSLAAGTE

Ladysmith, April 10.—The Boers opened fire this morning, sending shells into the British camp at Elands-laagte from three positions widely separated. The shells did no damage.

The troops moved out to reconnoitre and found the Boers in strong force and well fortified.

A naval 4.7-inch gun replied to the Boers, who have a "Long Tom" in position.

Shelling the Burghers.

Ladysmith, April 10.—Evening.—When the Boers commenced shelling the British were drilling. One private was killed and another was wounded before the soldiers were withdrawn from range. Then the naval brigade opened fire, and drew a heavy Boer fusillade. Two of the cruiser Philomel's gunners were killed.

The naval men stuck to their positions, however, and the Boers unmasked six guns, including a 100-pounder, and the shells fell in all the British camps.

After three hours' bombardment, the Boer fire slackened, and the burghers cleared from a kopje on the right, when a British shell alighted on the spot occupied by their gun.

Another commando was seen moving toward the British left, apparently with the intention of flanking them, but the British shells forced them to retire.

The British advance pickets were continually sniped, but few casualties have been reported.

In the afternoon the naval brigade fired a few shells.

It is rumored that a body of Boers

have gathered southwest of Elands-laagte with the apparent intention of cutting the British line of communications.

General Clery directed to-day's operations.

Gen. Buller visited Elands-laagte to-day.

**LORD ROBERTS'S WARNING.**

Colesburg, Cape Colony, April 11.—In view of the state of unrest across the border, Lord Roberts has proclaimed a warning to the Cape colonists that further acts of hostility will be treated with the utmost rigor of martial law.

**GATACRE GOING HOME.**

Bloemfontein, April 10.—Gen. Gatacre, the commander of the third division, is about to return to England.

General Pole Carew has been appointed the command of the 11th division. Several changes are likely to be made in the brigade command.

**BOERS AND PORTUGAL.**

London, April 11.—The British government, the Associated Press is officially informed, stands ready to take the part of Portugal in case the Boers attempt reprisals, but so far Portugal has not applied for British aid nor has she replied to the Boer notification.

With Great Britain at her back, it is said, she will not give way in the slightest in maintaining that the transactions at Beira are fully justified by the long standing treaties between Great Britain and Portugal.

While the situation is admitted to be grave, the foreign office is not inclined to believe the Boers will take aggressive action. The consensus of opinion is that should the Boers attempt reprisals, it would react to the advantage of Great Britain, enabling her to use Delagoa Bay freely.

**STRATHCONA'S HORSE.**

Montreal, April 11.—The Editor Dempster line agents here received a cable this morning announcing the arrival at noon yesterday at Capetown of the transport Monterey, with Sir Strathcona's Horse.

One hundred and sixty-three horses died during the voyage.

More Men Required.

Ottawa, April 11.—Fifty extra men are required for the Strathcona's Horse, and they are to be recruited in the West. It is likely they will sail from Halifax on the 22nd inst. Inspector Strickland will be offered the position of subaltern.

To Sail on April 22nd.

Ottawa, April 11.—Lord Strathcona's request for 50 more troops for his contingent in South Africa to take the places of those killed or wounded, has already been acted upon and arrangements are about completed for the required number to sail from Halifax on the new Allan liner Transatlantic, sailing from Halifax for Liverpool on the 22nd. All necessary equipment is ready.

May Go to Africa.

Ottawa, April 11.—Inspector Strickland is expected daily at Vancouver from the Yukon. If he is here in time, he will go to South Africa.

The Boer Prisoners.

Simonstown, April 11.—In consequence of the unfavorable conditions for keeping the Boer prisoners, the authorities have decided to ship them all to St. Helena, with the least possible delay. This sickness among the captured burghers is abating.

Shot in the Neck.

Kingsland, April 11.—Private Broadshaw, of "D" Company, first contingent, who was wounded at Paardeberg, writing to a friend here, says the bullet which struck him in the neck severed the vocal chords, thus depriving him forever the power of speech.

Powerful at Portsmouth.

London, April 11.—The British first-class cruiser Powerful, whose brigade did such splendid service in the defense of Ladysmith, arrived at Portsmouth this afternoon and was received with immense enthusiasm by thousands of people.

A Boer Rumor.

Pretoria, April 10.—It is reported here that Colonel Baden-Powell, the British commander at Mafeking, is dead.

Boers Report Fighting.

Pretoria, April 10.—The latest news from the front is that fighting is continuing at Elands-laagte, Natal, and Dewetsdorp. Orange Free State, but no particulars have been received.

**PACIFIC CABLE.**

(Associated Press.)

Washington, April 11.—The Senate has passed the Pacific Cable Bill introduced by Mr. Hale. The cable is to be under the control of the navy department and \$300,000 is appropriated to begin the work.

**THE QUEEN.**

(Associated Press.)

Dublin, April 11.—In consequence of the inclement weather Queen Victoria was compelled to-day to abandon her usual morning drive.





**Campbell's**  
**PRESCRIPTION STORE**  
Corner of Fort and Douglas Streets,  
Victoria B. C.  
For Pat. Drugs and Chemicals.

## From Boer Sources

**Fight Reported to Have Taken Place South of Brandfort.**

**In Which the British Lost 600 Killed and Wounded and 800 Prisoners**

London, April 11.—There would be little disposition to place any credence in the Boer reports of a British disaster except that the war office has issued no news from Lord Roberts for these days. The unexpected rallying of the Free States commandos, however, leaves the public in a nervous condition.

Pretoria dispatches, as stated last Monday, did not mention any further Boer victories. On the contrary, they said all the commandos were quiet, and as Lord Roberts has hitherto never failed promptly to report misadventures, as well as successes, or to allow the newspaper correspondents to report them, until some confirmation is received, there is justification for regarding the Merrettfontein rumor as only an exaggerated account of the Reddersburg affair. At the same time, the extreme silence of the Boer reports is not without significance.

No further news has been received of fighting either at Wepster or in Natal. Reports from Boer sources seem to indicate that Lord Methuen is advancing from Boshof towards Hoopstad. It is a bold and apparently a dangerous move, since, although it turns the right flank of the Boer position at Brandfort, it puts Lord Methuen's force between whatever garrisons there may be at Boshof and the Transvaal, and the Brandfort force.

Boer commissioners at Napier do not conceal the fact that they have no hopes of obtaining peace with independence, but they will endeavor to save their amputated arms, or to secure a more favorable position.

Mr. Fischer says the Boer strength at the front is 35,000 men. The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Times says: "The enemy are making a serious attempt to discover a strategic opening. Their numbers are unknown to us, but are anywhere between three thousand and six thousand. They are moving cautiously. Rumors are circulating, that the Argentine animals are being killed by the enemy. Among the animals discovered belonging to Messrs. Steyn and Fischer is some correspondence proving that the fall of Ladysmith was the signal for a general Dutch uprising."

### FROM THE BOERS.

Pretoria Dispatch Reports British Loss at 600 Killed and Wounded and 800 Prisoners.

London, April 11.—The Daily News has the following from Pretoria, dated Monday, by way of Delagoa Bay: "It is officially announced that a battle has been fought south of Brandfort, in which 600 British troops were killed and wounded, and 800 taken prisoners. Lord Roberts is declared to be finding great difficulty owing to scarcity of water."

A Daily Mail dispatch from Brandfort, dated Sunday, by way of Lorenzo Marques, says: "Yesterday Gen. Dewet engaged the British for the third time within a week at Merrettfontein, killing and wounding 600. He captured 900, with twelve wagons, losing five Boers killed and nine wounded."

The following, dated Tuesday, April 10th, from Lorenzo Marques, appears in the same paper: "The Netherlands Railway Company expresses to have received a telegram reporting a Boer victory near Kroustad, the Boers capturing 900 British."

Continuing upon this the Daily Mail remarks: "There is a Merrettfontein, about eight and a half miles southwest of Kroustad, but if the report be true, it is not there, but the place."

### THE FIGHT NEAR MAFeking.

Half the British Officers Were Wounded—Trying to Avenge Paardeberg.

Goberones, April 3.—The fight on Saturday in the vicinity of Mafeking was a great difficulty, being in the proximity of the Boer laagers, where reinforcements could be promptly sent to the burghers, and there was little cover available for the British when the fight began, the plain being sparsely wooded, and the railroad embankment, the chief protection, being only two feet high.

The men behaved gallantly, however, and the officers were exceptionally conspicuous in the affair. With the exception of a few rounds fired by the British Maxims gun at Ramatlabama, the fire on both sides was entirely by rifle. Half of the British officers were more or less seriously wounded. Col. Plumer was wounded in his right arm; his horse

was shot. Col. Bull and Capt. Bull were wounded. Col. Plumer's orderly is missing. Sgt. Major Manning of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, who took up the duties of orderly, did excellent work. Col. Bull and Capt. Bull were killed while covering the retreat of others. Captain MacLaren was severely wounded and Lieut. Milligan, the famous Yorkshire cricketer, fatally injured while holding an assigned position. Medical orderly Waneford, worked pluckily on the field, which afforded little cover.

Near Mafeking. London, April 11.—The Daily Mail has the following from Lady Sarah Wilson, dated Mafeking, March 30th: "Col. Plumer's column is now within twenty miles of us, but its advent is undesirable unless accompanied by good supplies. The opinion prevails here that young Cronje has returned to the ranks of the investing Boers, and is trying to avenge Paardeberg."

Taken Prisoner. Bulawayo, Thursday, April 5.—Lieut. Milligan of Col. Plumer's column is a prisoner in the hands of the Boers.

IN NATAL. Naval Guns Bombarding Boer Positions—Troops for Cape Colony. London, April 11.—The Durban correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telegraphing on Tuesday, April 10th, says: "Our naval guns have commenced bombarding the Boer positions between Sunday's River and Biggarsburg."

The Standard Dublin correspondent, telegraphing on Tuesday, says: "Large numbers of troops are coming down for shipment to Cape Colony. Two regiments have already sailed. Gen. Hare is also going to the Cape, probably in command of these troops."

TREK OF BOERS. An American Scout Tells of Boer Method of Range Finding. London, April 11.—A Morning Post dispatch from Bloemfontein, telegraphed April 9th, gives a description by F. R. Burnham, the American scout, with Gen. Roberts, of the Boer trek from Koomspruit. Mr. Burnham says: "Owing to a report that the British had occupied Brandfort and were moving to Winburg, the course of the convoy was altered; and the Boers pushed forward with increased speed towards Winburg. They expected cavalry pursuit every hour, and the convoy was protected with the greatest care and subtlety, the road taken being between houses held in occupation in succession by rear guards. The trek proceeded throughout Sunday, and on Monday morning the convoy was ten miles from Winburg."

Mr. Burnham, explaining the Boer method of obtaining the range for rifles, says: "One man fired successive shots and watched the dust raised by the bullets until accuracy was obtained, and then he communicated the range to his comrades."

Mr. Burnham also mentioned the way in which work entrusted to men with fired horses was immediately taken up by others with fresh animals if occasion offered, the newcomers being given the instructions and the range of the men whose places they took. He was also struck by the "extraordinary fulness of the instructions given by the commanders to the men before any movement was begun. These included information as to the route to be followed, the intention of the movement, and the different rendezvous in the case of either victory or defeat." Another thing that impressed him greatly was the "total absence of loading" in some instances every man having received instructions and carrying them out independently and as speedily as possible.

Notes. Lord Methuen's force is encamped ten miles east of Boshof. The correspondent of the London Times at Lorenzo Marques says: "Refugees assert that the Boers recently obtained at least thirty pieces of artillery, some of large calibre, which were brought overland as machinery from a West African port. Eight of these guns were dispatched to the Free State a week ago."

Dr. Burritt, of Toronto, has received from the commanding officer of the 12th Laegers, now on active service, a cablegram announcing the death of his third son, Allan S. Burritt, at Kimberley, on April 8th of enteric fever.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The water supply at Bloemfontein is very low, owing to the drought. The water in the hills commanding Bloemfontein, civilian labor is to be utilized. Sickens among the troops is somewhat diminishing."

The remainder of the Boer prisoners that were on board the transport off Simonstown, about 2,000, have been transferred to the mainland. The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Mail asserts the American who is credited with having led the Boers at Koomspruit is certainly the military attaché, Capt. Carl Reichman. Gen. Von Becher in the Loket Anzeiger, Berlin, says: "Evidently the British will soon begin a concerted advance movement, rendering it impossible for the Boers to communicate with their forces within the inner lines. The principal danger for the British remains in their extremely long provisioning lines. It will be, however, next to impossible for the Boers to continue movements in the open field when Lord Roberts moves, after putting his army in first-class condition."

### HEART DISEASE.

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Trouble.

Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic. The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and the Pneumogastric.

In another way also the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half-digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart. The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food. This can be done by the regular use of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

### PLASTERER BEATEN.

Chicago, April 10.—A union picket today assaulted a non-union plasterer working in the basement of the Marshall Field building.

Nearly two hundred union men were discharged by the contractors of this building yesterday and their places filled by non-union men. To-day a union picket gained entrance to the building by climbing the poles, and after knocking the non-union plasterers down with a club, made his escape. The union men, forty-two in all, who were at work in the building, struck this afternoon.

Four laborers employed at the site of the new Western Electric building, were attacked and two seriously injured. The others were badly beaten.

### RELIEF FOR FAMINE STRICKEN.

Washington, April 10.—The navy department is doing all in its power to relieve the famine-stricken people of India.

Dr. Llopach, of the Christian Herald, has notified the department that he has succeeded in collecting a large supply of foodstuffs, mainly corn, for the famine sufferers and has appealed to the department to transport this supply to India.

Mr. Charles Popper was at the navy department today and engaged in negotiations in the matter and met with success.

### MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

If you use try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation. They will never be without them. They are purely vegetable, small and easy to take.

The Manitoba legislature will adjourn on Thursday next until May 7th, in order to allow farmer members to superintend seeding operations at their homes.

**Cancer Roots**  
Can only be removed by our perfect system. No knife, no plaster. Particulars free. STOTT & JURY, HOWNANVILLE, ONT.

## Dominion Parliament

**Discussing Methods of Encouraging Growth of Sugar Beet in Canada.**

**How the Improvements in Railways is Affecting the Transportation Problem.**

Ottawa, April 5.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Dr. Montague Macdonald, minister of agriculture, presided over a discussion on the question of the beet root sugar industry, contending that the government had not gone far enough in merely admitting the machinery for these manufactures free of duty. He urged that while the industry was in the experimental stage it should be assisted by a bounty, and pointed to action along that line by the United States, France and Germany.

Alluding to the failure of the previous attempt at a sugar bounty system in Canada, he said that this did not imply a failure under the present conditions. He was inclined to think that, in view of the large amount of beet sugar consumed in Canada and England, we ought to be in a position to produce the raw material and not merely refine the imported product. He gave some statistics showing that 85 per cent. of the sugar used in Ontario was of the beet root manufacture.

Mr. John Charlton, in reply, endorsed the policy of the government in not renewing the bounty system. He instanced the case of the Michigan legislature, which had conferred a bounty of one cent a pound on beet root sugar and had reversed the measure, lest the exchequer should be impoverished through the rapid growth of the industry.

Dr. Spruille, who has been for years endeavoring to secure the sanction of the government to the bounty plan, was somewhat scornful of the speaker's suggestion. He said that the Canadian farmers could realize so large a return as beet for sugar manufacturers. He was satisfied that there was nothing to prevent the farmers from realizing on this crop a clear profit of 25 cents an acre. All the sugar growers had a little encouragement from the government to get the sugar industry under way, and the plain means before the government was to allow a small bounty.

The discussion continued till six o'clock, when the order of business changed. There was no expression of government policy given; but the action of the government in putting machinery for the manufacture of beet root sugar on the free list is proof of the position the government takes.

### Gaspe Short Line Bill.

The hour for private bills was taken up in a discussion on the bill for the incorporation of the Gaspe Short Line Railway Company, which has already been under consideration this week. The bill was introduced by Mr. Levesque, and provided for the construction of a line from the Gaspe to the St. Lawrence river, and the bill was passed.

### The Transportation Problem.

The debate on the transportation question as brought before the House in a resolution by Mr. Bennett, was resumed by Mr. John Charlton. He referred to the wonderful improvement in the facilities for railway transportation and thought it was more than doubtful whether water transportation would be able to hold its own. A short time would see the adoption of hundred-pound steel rails and fifty-ton cars, so that one train of forty cars of seventeen hundred bushel capacity would carry as much as an ordinary vessel. Our canals were improved in competition with the American railways and the result would be a lowering of rates to the American farmers in the west rather than the hurting of the canals. His opinion was that we have gone far enough in our canal improvements.

Mr. Powell (Westmorland) believed that the days of canals were numbered. He said that the question of improving our railway system.

Mr. Bell (Pierce) did not share in the view in regard to the utility of water carriage.

Mr. Davin was the last speaker of the evening, and the resolution, Mr. Bennett having secured its purpose in bringing on a debate of considerable interest, was, by consent, withdrawn, and the House adjourned at 11:15 p.m.

### Senate Adjourns Over Easter.

His Excellency the Governor-General attended in the Senate yesterday and gave the vice-regal assent to the bill to provide for the pay of the Canadian contingents and the San Jose scale bill. The government bill to amend the Admiralty Act was read a third time and passed.

The House resumed committee of the whole on the Criminal Code (Amendment) bill.

The Hon. Mr. Allan's amendment providing for the whipping of boys was amended by making the age for being whipped between ten and sixteen. The number of strokes and instrument to be used must be specified in the sentence. From ten to fourteen years the number of strokes is six, and from fourteen to sixteen is twelve.

The Hon. Mr. Power regretted that the amendment provided that parents might be present, but it did not provide for a medical man.

The Hon. Mr. Power could not find language to express his contempt for the amendment. In rural districts they would find no one to take the work. It was equal to that of hangman. They

should punish the parents, not the children.

The Hon. Mr. Mills could not see the hangman's work. The school teacher might give the whipping. A good switch-lash would do more for a boy badly brought up at home than imprisonment. The clause was added.

The committee rose and reported the bill with certain amendments. The amendments were concurred in and the bill was read a third time.

### THE EXECUTION OF WILLIAMS.

(Associated Press.) Toronto, April 11.—Williams, the murderer of Vanece, the grocer, who is to hang on Good Friday unless the agitation for a change of date is successful, continues to eat and sleep well. He is perfectly composed in manner and is prepared for the inevitable. He appears content for his crime, but has so far made no confession, and has absolutely refused to accept any offer of pardon.

Ottawa, April 11.—Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, in reply to Mayor Macdonald's (Toronto) request that Williams be hanged on Friday, April 20th, says the matter of changing the date rests with the trial judge.

### A NEW FRENCH GUN.

Remarkable Quick-Firing Weapon—Long Range—Protection For Gunner.

There are in France to-day no less than 300 field batteries armed with the new quick-firer, not to speak of horse artillery. The main features of this weapon, apart from technical details of construction, with great rapidity of fire, long range and wide automatic distribution of shrapnel, and ample protection for the gunner. It is made like most of the newer guns of nickel steel, with a calibre of 3in., and the great problem of recoil has been carefully met. The carriage recoils on itself, probably by one tube penetrating another the Carner system. The recoil is instantaneous by a special brake, and that part of the carriage which rests on the ground never moves. The action of the recoil is so utilized that the gun is made to automatically plough the ground with its fire, the shell from a single gun covering at least

### Two Acres With Bullets.

This French gun, in the hands of expert artillerymen, can deliver fifteen shots a minute, or six times as many as our field batteries that are not fitted with the Carner apparatus, and nearly three times as many as the best of our present field batteries. The gun is served by two men, each sitting on either side of the carriage. The one on the left handles the breech (which is closed on the well-known French screw system) and loads, and the one on the right trains and fires the gun. These two are adequately protected against the greatest danger of field batteries, rifle fire, by means of ample steel shields.

It is difficult to bring home fully to those who are not professional artillerymen the immense power that this gun represents. Contrast its working with that of one of our own field batteries. So soon as our guns take up their position, however carefully their officers may have selected the spot, they at once become the target for all the sharpshooters on the other side. The gunners are exposed, and form splendid targets. Sights have to be taken with bullets whistling.

### Men Failing All Around.

and before many shots have been fired the artillery have to probably choose between retreating or annihilation; for nothing is more certain in modern warfare than that the exposed artilleryman cannot stand for any time against infantry who have once got within effective range.

Now see the work of the French field battery. As it has longer range, it can take up a position much further back from the enemy. The guns are almost invisible for they lie low, and the gunners, sitting behind their shields, are untroubled by bullets. A six-gun battery can sweep the whole of the country before it that no battery can hope to advance. Such a battery can each minute cover 180 acres of land with a storm of bullets, striking down every living thing there. Even if some sharpshooters, dodging from cover to cover, do get within effective firing distance, they can do very little. The horses are away at the back, out of reach, the gunners are protected by their shields—London Daily Mail.

### Chest Feels Tight

You seem all choked up and stuffed up with the cold and it hard to breathe. Cough that rasps and tears you—bit little phlegm got up.

Now's the time to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup before things get too serious.

There is no remedy equal to it for making the breathing easy, dissolving the phlegm and removing all the alarming symptoms of a severe cold.

"I caught a severe cold which settled on my chest, making it feel raw and tight. Seeing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup advertised, I procured a bottle, which greatly relieved me. It loosened the phlegm, healed the lungs and soon had me perfectly well." Nell McKay, Ripley, Ont.

### Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a pure, natural, and powerful remedy for all the ailments of the chest and lungs. It is made from the finest Norway pine bark, and is guaranteed to be the best remedy for all the ailments of the chest and lungs. It is sold by all the leading druggists and chemists.

## HENRY MORGAN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1845 Colonial House MONTREAL

Invite attention to their Mail Order department. Samples sent by return mail, and full information supplied. HIGH CLASS GOODS AT CLOSE PRICES.

### BLACK DRESS GOODS

The continued demand for Black Fabrics for Ladies' Wear is more pronounced than ever in Paris, London and New York. In fact, in all the centres of taste and fashion black is in great favor. In the Black Dress Goods Department the stock of new fabrics for Spring is very complete, and contains striking novelties. SPECIAL.—Also a purchase of nearly 2,000 yards Black Brocaded Repped Mohair. Regular price, \$1.00; to be sold at 75c, less 20 p.c. and 5 extra for cash. These are new goods, 44 inches wide. Net prices 57c per yard.

### SILK DEPARTMENT

A full stock of the latest and most fashionable SILKS from the European and American markets.

### LADIES' SUITING MATERIALS

In all the latest productions, consisting of Amazon Cloths, Coutilles, Tweeds, Camels Hair, Homespuns, Cheviots, Coverts, etc. Homespun Suitings "extra value" 54 inches wide, 90c a yard. New Fashionable Checks and Plaids for Skirts, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50. Rongaline (all shades) 50c, 55c, \$1.25. Navy Blue, Bergees and Coutilles, all prices. "Special" lines Navy Serges, 50c, 55c, 60c, 70c, 44 inches wide. Full assortment of Serges, all shades, 70c per yard, 44 inches wide. A special line of all wool French Cashmere, 45 in. wide, fine shades, 55c per yard.

### PRINT DEPARTMENT

The range of New Goods is complete and includes the latest effects in Ginghams, French Cambrics, Oxford, Zephyr Dress, Satins, Finery, Piques, Scotch Madras, White and Colored Duck, Khaki, Cretaines, Chintz, Taffetas, Plain and Fancy Denims, and Tickings, etc., etc.

### QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

SEND FOR CATALOGUE which contains photographic reproductions of each shoe as carried in stock, with sizes, widths, prices, etc.

### New Department of ARTISTIC HOUSE DECORATION.

Including PAPER HANGINGS of every description, displaying a superb collection of Wall Hangings for the coming season.

The Assortment consists only of the Newest Designs and Colorings, specially selected for a high class trade. At the same time due regard has been given to values and intending purchasers are invited to compare Prices, Qualities and Designs. For bedrooms and sitting rooms there are Pretty, Artistic and Floral Designs, both Embossed and Brocaded. Also Chintz and Satin Stripes, prices ranging from 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c and upwards per roll.

For Dining Rooms, Hall and Libraries, there are printed Burples and Canvases effects, Tapestry, Morris, Turkish, Colonial, Heraldic, Empire and Conventional Designs, in a wide range of prices from 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c and 35c up per roll.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. SAMPLES SENT AND EVERY INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

### HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

The National Cycle & Automobile Co. Limited

### AT ALL PLACES

You have choices of many National wheels with the local guarantee. No matter what price, the guarantee is given. The local guarantee costs nothing extra.

E. & J. D. \$22 and \$70. Canadian Columbia \$35 and \$50. Canadian Hartford \$45. Canadian Street \$40 and \$50. Canadian Twenty-first Century \$45. Seats man, \$40. Pumps and Stomach, \$25. \$40. \$50. \$60. \$70. \$80. \$90. \$100. \$110. \$120. \$130. \$140. \$150. \$160. \$170. \$180. \$190. \$200. \$210. \$220. \$230. \$240. \$250. \$260. \$270. \$280. \$290. \$300. \$310. \$320. \$330. \$340. \$350. \$360. \$370. \$380. \$390. \$400. \$410. \$420. \$430. \$440. \$450. \$460. \$470. \$480. \$490. \$500. \$510. \$520. \$530. \$540. \$550. \$560. \$570. \$580. \$590. \$600. \$610. \$620. \$630. \$640. \$650. \$660. \$670. \$680. \$690. \$700. \$710. \$720. \$730. \$740. \$750. \$760. \$770. \$780. \$790. \$800. \$810. \$820. \$830. \$840. \$850. \$860. \$870. \$880. \$890. \$900. \$910. \$920. \$930. \$940. \$950. \$960. \$970. \$980. \$990. \$1000. \$1010. \$1020. \$1030. \$1040. \$1050. \$1060. \$1070. \$1080. \$1090. \$1100. \$1110. \$1120. \$1130. \$1140. \$1150. \$1160. \$1170. \$1180. \$1190. \$1200. \$1210. \$1220. \$1230. \$1240. \$1250. \$1260. \$1270. \$1280. \$1290. \$1300. \$1310. \$1320. \$1330. \$1340. \$1350. \$1360. \$1370. \$1380. \$1390. \$1400. \$1410. \$1420. \$1430. \$1440. \$1450. \$1460. \$1470. \$1480. \$1490. \$1500. \$1510. \$1520. \$1530. \$1540. \$1550. \$1560. \$1570. \$1580. \$1590. \$1600. \$1610. \$1620. \$1630. \$1640. \$1650. \$1660. \$1670. \$1680. \$1690. \$1700. \$1710. \$1720. \$1730. \$1740. \$1750. \$1760. \$1770. \$1780. \$1790. \$1800. \$1810. \$1820. \$1830. \$1840. \$1850. \$1860. \$1870. \$1880. \$1890. \$1900. \$1910. \$1920. \$1930. \$1940. \$1950. \$1960. \$1970. \$1980. \$1990. \$2000. \$2010. \$2020. \$2030. \$2040. \$2050. \$2060. \$2070. \$2080. \$2090. \$2100. \$2110. \$2120. \$2130. \$2140. \$2150. \$2160. \$2170. \$2180. \$2190. \$2200. \$2210. \$2220. \$2230. \$2240. \$2250. \$2260. \$2270. \$2280. \$2290. \$2300. \$2310. \$2320. \$2330. \$2340. \$2350. \$2360. \$2370. \$2380. \$2390. \$2400. \$2410. \$2420. \$2430. \$2440. \$2450. \$2460. \$2470. \$2480. \$2490. \$2500. \$2510. \$2520. \$2530. \$2540. \$2550. \$2560. \$2570. \$2580. \$2590. \$2600. \$2610. \$2620. \$2630. \$2640. \$2650. \$2660. \$2670. \$2680. \$2690. \$2700. \$2710. \$2720. \$2730. \$2740. \$2750. \$2760. \$2770. \$2780. \$2790. \$2800. \$2810. \$2820. \$2830. \$2840. \$2850. \$2860. \$2870. \$2880. \$2890. \$2900. \$2910. \$2920. \$2930. \$2940. \$2950. \$2960. \$2970. \$2980. \$2990. \$3000. \$3010. \$3020. \$3030. \$3040. \$3050. \$3060. \$3070. \$3080. \$3090. \$3100. \$3110. \$3120. \$3130. \$3140. \$3150. \$3160. \$3170. \$3180. \$3190. \$3200. \$3210. \$3220. \$3230. \$3240. \$3250. \$3260. \$3270. \$3280. \$3290. \$3300. \$3310. \$3320. \$3330. \$3340. \$3350. \$3360. \$3370. \$3380. \$3390. \$3400. \$3410. \$3420. \$3430. \$3440. \$3450. \$3460. \$3470. \$3480. \$3490. \$3500. \$3510. \$3520. \$3530. \$3540. \$3550. \$3560. \$3570. \$3580. \$3590. \$3600. \$3610. \$3620. \$3630. \$3640. \$3650. \$3660. \$3670. \$3680. \$3690. \$3700. \$3710. \$3720. \$3730. \$3740. \$3750. \$3760. \$377



## Red Cross Society

What It Has Done and What It Is Doing in the World.

By Lieut.-Col. G. Sterling Ryerson, M. D., in the Canadian Magazine.

The following article by Lieut.-Col. Ryerson, M. D., Canadian Red Cross commissioner in South Africa, appears in the April number of the Canadian Magazine.

The spontaneous outbreak of the South African war found its expression in a desire to do something. Almost 4000 young, able-bodied men wished to serve the Queen and country at the front. Most energetic and sympathetic young men wished to band the wounds and soothe the dying hours of British heroes. Other older and more practical persons, knowing that it was not to serve their country in the field, but to work in the rear, the machinery of the Red Cross Society, to afford practical relief to those whom duty and chance called to the front.

Students of military medicine have no difficulty in recalling the awful methods of treatment adopted by the surgeons of the armies of old. In the amphitheatres of the faculty of medicine of Paris a large part of the wall of a face is decorated with a mural painting by Jerome, of a battle scene. It represents Paris in the act of amputating the leg of a man by the aid of a hot knife, while the King stands him the red-hot cauterizing iron wherewith to seal the bleeding, palpitating stump. The unfortunate patient is held down by strong men, with whom he struggles in his agony. The painting is the legend, "Le Roi fait bruler effica ce compense leur acte." In our days, however, and war officers have not been so prompt to recompense the zeal of the medical department. On the contrary, the army doctor has been severely reprimanded for his negligence in the South African war. The South African war brings this reprimand that the much-abused army doctor bears coils of fire on the heads of his detractors, by doing everything which lies in his power to alleviate suffering and to save life. He is not only a doctor, but a soldier, and as such he is held to a high standard of efficiency. The medical department of the army, there is still room for voluntary aid. No nation has yet found it possible to maintain a medical department large enough to meet the requirements of an army in the field. Therefore, organized voluntary assistance is a necessity of war.

One has only to recall the scenes of horror of the Crimean war, when across the mental view there flits the gentle form of the "lady with the lamp," Florence Nightingale. An old general medical officer once told me that the most awful night of his life was that which followed the battle of the Alma. Thousands of British soldiers lay strewn on the field, without adequate assistance he could do little. The air was filled with the shrieks and cries of the wounded. Soon there came another horror. Cholera stalked abroad and laid his cold hand on many a brave heart, which soon was still.

The scenes of the Crimean war were repeated in the war between France and Saxony on the one side and Austria on the other in 1866. It had its culmination in the great battle of Solferino, which took place on 24th June, 1859. Three hundred thousand men faced each other in deadly array. On a line five miles long, for fifteen hours, the cannon roared, the muskets cracked, the cavalry charged and the bayonet drank deep draughts of blood. As the wounded lay on the ground the artillery and cavalry charged over them. The dead and wounded lay mingled in heaps. When all was done and the echoes of the cannon had died away in the stillness of an Alpine night, there arose other sounds, the wailing of the wounded. The victorious French lost 17,000 men, the Austrians 20,000 killed and wounded. "Twas a glorious victory." What pen can describe the horrors revealed by the rising sun after a night of rain? Ambulances and doctors were few and far between. The wounded lay on the ground until the sun had dried their blood, and carried them off. Castles, Solferino and other towns were soon filled to overflowing with those able to crawl. At first the townspeople viewed them with compassion, and brought clean water, soup and change, but they soon became impatient, and the most charitable wailed in well-doing. The wounded lay about the streets, starving and neglected, piteously begging for food and water. I shall forbear to relate the awful scenes in the hospitals. Voluntary aid began to arrive. One Canadian doctor came from Paris to render what assistance he could, the late Dr. Norpan Dehune. Thousands of lives were wasted for lack of timely aid.

It happened that among the civilians who chanced to be present, was a Swiss gentleman of means named Henri Dunant, who, with his servant, was travelling in Northern Italy. He was so deeply impressed with the horrors of the situation, that he returned to his home in Geneva, and there he organized the Red Cross Society. He was so successful that in 1863 a conference was held at Geneva of representatives of the great powers, and of certain human bodies, particularly the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. On the 24th October, 1864, the convention of Geneva was ratified by the high signatory powers. By its provisions all hospitals, hospital material, medical officers and attendants became neutral, and surgeons in discharge of their duties, cannot be held as prisoners. Hence we read of all medical officers, medical corps, attendants and wounded passing into the hands of the Boers at Dundee. When the patients were sufficiently recovered, the medical officers and men of the army medical corps were returned unharmed to the British lines. When on duty during an action, a brassard or armband, a red cross on a white ground, is worn by medical officers, who must not be attacked, and time every man. All hospitals are indicated by a large flag bearing a red cross, with arms of equal length, on a white ground, being the reverse of the Swiss national ensign, white on a red ground. This flag was adopted out of compliment

to Switzerland, in which country the convention was held. All persons in attendance on or in houses sheltering wounded are protected by the red cross flag. The Red Cross Society is an international organization having its headquarters at Geneva. Each country has its own central committee, which is autonomous, with sub-committees in various towns and cities. It is the only officially authorized channel of communication of voluntary aid in war. The funds and stores at the seat of war are administered by a chief committee, with the aid of local committees, the whole working in consonance with the principal medical officer.

The establishment of a colonial branch was a step in a new direction. Until the Canadian branch of the British Red Cross Society was formed by the writer in 1897, no colonial branch had been formed by any country. The appointment of a Canadian Red Cross commissioner is the necessary corollary of the organization of the branch. Like the sending of the Canadian contingent, it is another concession to the new imperialism. Under the convention, the British Red Cross Society has expended very large sums of money in giving practical aid in war. Beginning with the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, it sent stores, money and surgical aid to the seat of war. The Russo-Turkish war, 1878; the Egyptian war, 1881-1882; the Sudan war, the Matabele war and the Turco-Greek war afforded opportunities for work of which it availed itself. During the present South African war, it works on a large scale, maintaining two hospital ships and three hospital trains, which have been fitted up in a most complete manner at great expense. It also sends large quantities of medical and personal comforts.

The Canadian contingent has been abundantly supplied with cash, medical and personal comforts by its aid. The Red Cross Society seeks to alleviate distress and suffering in war, irrespective of nationality, color or creed. A wounded Boer is as safe under the Red Cross as a wounded Britisher or a Kaffir.

The Red Cross is the emblem of the greatest organization of humane endeavor in the world, and it is fitting that the century should see it doing its greatest work on the blood-stained fields of South Africa, a sign of hope and help for the sick and wounded in war. I ask the reader to contrast the conditions of affairs before and after its adoption by all civilized nations. If it is no longer legitimate to shell hospitals and murder the helpless sick and wounded in their beds, it is because of the humane and civilizing propaganda of the Red Cross Society. Nations at war are entitled to put armies to the test without exterminating them. Humanity can never pay its debt of gratitude to Henri Dunant. Yet he was discovered a few years ago a pauper in an almshouse, having spent his all in furthering his humane scheme. Needless to say, no sooner were his needs known than money flowed in, so that he is now surrounded by every comfort. How few of the world's benefactors are rewarded in accordance with their merits! To the Red Cross flag thousands were owed. Untold suffering has been prevented by its strength and influence. How many more widows and orphans would have been made but for its protecting folds! It is idle to say there will be no more war. While men have pugnacity they will fight and only fight. Only when he becomes an angel, will wars cease. Let us be thankful that in the Red Cross Society there exists an organization which mitigates the effect of his inhuman destructiveness. It deserves the cordial support of the public.

TEST THE URINE. If you have backache and there are brick dust deposits found in the urine after exercise, your kidneys may be more the kidneys are deranged. To effect a prompt and positive cure and prevent Bright's Disease, suffering and death, use Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the world's greatest kidney cure.

CHEAP LABOR OF THE FAR EAST. "A field for young men with some capital is in the use of Japanese labor and skill to manufacture things for our home market," says Frank G. Carpenter, writing from Japan to the Saturday Evening Post in a series of articles dealing with "Chances for Young Men in the Far East." "There are many articles which can be made here for less than in the United States. The Japanese have known this in the past, and they have taken advantage of it, but by the new treaties the field is now open to all. Take the little round lead comes which, fitted with a knife, are sold for lead-pencil sharpeners. These cones, a few years ago, were sold by our merchants at wholesale at fifteen dollars a gross. The Japanese have copied them and can make them to sell at a profit at seventy-five cents a gross. Rules which used to sell at six dollars a gross can be sent across the Pacific to San Francisco and sold at retail at two cents apiece."

HAPPY FAMILY. When They Got Rid of the Coffee Habit. A little woman out in Oswego, N.Y., tells about her husband having determined to see if he could not make her quit coffee drinking, which he believed to be the cause of her constant neuralgia and nervousness.

"What in the world he brought home five packages for, I could not understand; nevertheless I quit coffee and started in on Postum Food Coffee. I did not have much faith in the change doing me any good, but was astonished to discover that my neuralgia left me almost at once, and the nervous troubles kept getting less and less. "Little daughter at that time had been ill and could eat little or nothing. She was pale and thin. As soon as I discovered how Postum treated me, I began to give it to her. She liked it very much, and would drink it when she would take nothing else. She began to pick up rapidly and got plump and happy and rosy."

"I don't care what sort of food there is in Postum so long as it treats me as it has. It is plain enough the food contained in Postum Coffee is good, and that's all we want to know. I am rid of neuralgia and nervousness, and my little daughter is well and happy, and I stated above. With best wishes, Mrs. Nellie Treman.

## The Siege of Kimberley

The Bombardment of the Town Was Often Almost Ludicrous.

Boers Fled From the Vicinity at the Approach of Relief Column.

Up to a certain point the bombardment of Kimberley was not a very serious matter; indeed, it was often almost ludicrous.

The Boers appeared to get a wagon load of ammunition, blaze away until it was exhausted, and then sit down and wait for another load to be delivered. The siege was more than three weeks old before a single shell was fired at the town, a commencement being made on November 7th.

Prior to this an "ultimatum," demanding the surrender of the town, with the alternative of bombardment, had been received from one of the Boer generals in the vicinity—Delarey I believe it was. After shelling the Premier Mine (Wessington) and the Newton District (the latter largely populated by Dutch-speaking inhabitants), the Boers gave us three clear days for reflection, and then on the Saturday morning, commenced throwing 9-pounder shells into the town from Carber's Farm, making a start about 5.30 a.m., and causing a certain amount of consternation.

The Dutch Gunners. On this occasion had the gratification of killing an innocent old Kaffir woman, who was struck on the head by a piece of a shell, which landed in fairly close proximity to the Kimberley Club.

For the next week or so there were periodical outbursts on the part of the enemy—when the ammunition wagon arrived. One or two persons were injured, while several houses were struck, but the damage was not extensive, and nobody was much the worse.

Lord Methuen's advance then engaged the attention of the Boers, and the town was for a long time practically unapproached by the way of shelling. Every now and then a few shells were fired, but nothing like a determined attempt to bombard the town occurred until January 24th, when nine guns, all 9-pounders, played on us from all sides for nearly the whole of the day. The bombardment was not very serious, but it was something.

Far More Serious than had gone before, but although annoying, and occasionally dangerous, there was no cause for any real alarm. True, one poor girl was killed as she was in the act of dressing, and one or two persons injured; but business went on pretty much as usual, and the damage to property was not nearly as great as might have been expected.

So little did the women and children fear the shelling that hundreds of them assembled to witness an entertainment during a full in the town. The bombardment was proceeding so far as to be seen easily going about their daily avocations, much more calmly and peacefully than if a Kimberley hailstorm had been in progress.

The bombardment was renewed next day, when a couple of children were killed, the mother and brother and sister of one of the unfortunate victims being also badly injured. Altogether some 500 to 600 shells must have been thrown into the town on the two days.

The Boers, having done their worst, once more quietened down, and left us in comparative peace for several days. One dastardly piece of work on their part, however, deserves to be recorded. A sacred concert had been arranged to take place in the Presbyterian church for the benefit of the family already referred to as having suffered to the extent of one child killed, with the mother and two others severely wounded. The concert was advertised and

The Boers must have been aware that it was taking place, for shortly after the hour fixed for its commencement (7.30 p.m.) three shells were thrown into the town in the direction of the church. Fortunately the Boers, as usual, missed their mark, for the building was not struck, and the doors, and had a shell landed in it, there would in all probability have been considerable loss of life. This was one of the rare occasions when we were subjected to any shelling by night, the first having been on the night of January 24th, when the bombardment was kept up practically the whole night through.

But all this, night-shelling included, was as nothing to what was to come. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, a 100-pounder commenced playing on the town, and the Boers, by the way, should never have been allowed to occupy the vicinity. The people of Kimberley had been, as Colonel Kekewich remarked to the writer, "very brave." Now, however, they completely collapsed, and many of the unfortunate women and children were in a terrible state.

But the Boers were "merciful," and after the first three or four shots gave us time to prepare.

For what was to follow. Probably they were not ready to proceed, but I am charitably disposed now the affair is over. With the small guns there had always been some seconds to take cover, but the shell from "Long Tom" arrived simultaneously with the report. There was precious little cover where the target was either, if the projectile happened to drop anywhere in the vicinity. The area of destruction was not, as in the case of the 9-pounders, strictly limited. Fragments of the shell flew hundreds of feet, while great lumps of rock, etc., were hurled almost incredible distances.

In the instance a piece of rail, 3 ft. in length, was wrenched from its position at the railway station, where it formed a portion of one of the lines, and carried through the air a distance of nearly two

hundred yards, when it crashed through the roof of the Gladstone hotel. In another a lump of barbed wire, weighing over a hundredweight, was torn from its setting, hurled hundreds of feet through the air, and eventually smashed right through two rooms in a double-storied building forming a portion of the Central hotel. On the second afternoon of

The Big Gun's Operations a segment killed a man who was standing at his bedroom window a full quarter of a mile from the spot where the shell struck.

When the danger was realized, as it very speedily was, the more timorous were soon in a state of mind bordering on panic. A number of residents, especially after the shelling on January 24th and 25th, had provided themselves with splinter-proof shelters, practically bomb-proof in the case of nine-pounders, but these were anything but safe abiding-places now. No attempt of any kind had been made to provide public shelters. Beaconsfield had not suffered from the attentions of the big gun, and a number of its inhabitants, practically considered to be fairly safe, although it was felt the township was well within the range of the Kamferdam terror.

Fire was added to the horrors of the situation, one shell on Thursday evening setting a large store on fire, a quantity of provisions stored at the rear of the premises narrowly escaping the same fate. On Friday evening Mr. Geo. Labram, the talented engineer of the De Beers Company, to whose ingenuity was largely due the manufacture of shells for the construction of "Long Cecil" at the De Beers workshop, was killed as he was engaged making his toilet in his room at the Grand hotel, and this added an additional gloom to an aspect that was already black enough. That evening morning an infant had been killed in its mother's arms; the poor woman being herself so badly injured that she succumbed on Sunday.

But the climax came on the Saturday night, when the Boers commenced firing shrapnel into the town at 8 o'clock, the hour fixed for the funeral of Mr. Labram, and kept it up until 11.30. It was now that signals were arranged in order to notify the inhabitants every time the gun fired, and there was no sleep for any one that night until long after the bugle had ceased to sound at dawn on Sunday morning. Fortunately no lives were lost that Saturday night, with the exception of a native, who was struck on the thigh by a piece of a shell, and died after amputation of the injured limb.

As had previously been the case, the Boers refused to enter the district respect for the hospital, Nazareth Home, or kindred institutions. "A couple of shells fell in the hospital grounds, while on this Saturday night a fragment crashed through the roof into one of the male wards, slightly injuring one of the patients, and fetching every man in the ward out of his bed."

On Sunday Mr. Rhodes issued the following notice: "I recommend women and children who desire complete shelter to proceed to Kimberley and De Beers to the mines from 8 o'clock through the night. Landings and guides will be provided." Hundreds of persons immediately made their way to the shafts; carrying food and bedding. Others went to Beaconsfield, while those who had no other shelter, and did not care to face the descent into the mines, took refuge in convents, or under the railway bridge, the latter accommodating a large number.

It had been feared that the shelling would recommence at midnight on Sunday, but nothing happened until 6 a.m. on Monday. From then until 11 a.m. on Thursday the big gun frequently fired, but with the majority of

The Women and Children in safety there was no such cause for alarm. A number of buildings were completely smashed, while four houses were burnt down at Kenilworth, but only one additional death resulted from the bombardment, this, oddly enough, being due to the explosion of a nine-pounder.

To the women in the mines the time must have been a particularly trying one, but there was little cause for anxiety regarding husbands and brothers manning the redoubts, the Boers, evidently intent on destroying as much property as possible, not firing at the redoubts at all.

The Sanatorium, where Mr. Rhodes stayed during the siege, was the object of special attention, as it had been all through, on the part of the Boer gunners, but escaped unscathed, as did the town hall, which the enemy's artillery fired at twice, but did not hit.

But few dared to hope that we had heard the last "screach" of the death-dealing missiles on Thursday morning. The Boers were evidently better informed regarding the approach of the relief column, and the enemy's artillery fired half-a-dozen shots they must have hurriedly packed their treasure and fled.

There are few persons in Kimberley, civilians at any rate, who have the slightest desire to again reside in a town which is being made the target of such a bombardment. Little attention is paid to the fact that the relief column, on one case upwards of 300 shells from such a machine goes a very long way.

Geo. B. Benford, in the London Daily Mail.

## LANGUID

children are sick children. Their inactivity and sober faces are not in keeping with robust childhood. They lack vitality and resistive power, and are very susceptible to colds and contagious diseases.

Scott's Emulsion brings new life to such children. It enriches the blood; it restores health and activity; it gives vigor and vitality to mind and body.

See and feel it all drugists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

## Another Eldorado

Rich Finds in the Koyukuk District—Great Stampedes From the Lower Yukon.

Stories of Wonderfully Rich Pans—Claims for Five Thousand Miners.

Charles Barnes, who reached Victoria this morning after one of the fastest trips that has been made from the Klondike capital, eleven days, brought news of the rich and gold fields in the north, this time at the base of the Aurora borealis, which promises, if the reports brought out be true, to outclass not only the Klondike, but also the much advertised Cape Nome diggings.

The news brought by Mr. Barnes of these new diggings, which are in the district at the head of the Koyukuk, one of the big larger tributaries of the long Yukon, which joins that river near Nulato, is given in a late issue of the Dawson Daily News brought out by him. The News says: "If a report that reached Dawson is true, the Koyukuk will turn out to be one of the best rivers in Alaska. Gold has been struck there and found in plenty, four different creeks having been demonstrated to possess a paystreak, and the few miners who are said to be wintering there are taking out all kinds of money."

"The news was brought to Dawson by Jack Bourne, who came up with a dog team from Circle City, making the trip in eight days. He says the Koyukuk strike has greatly excited the camps along the Yukon and half of them have been deserted by the stampedes that ensued and is still going on. Reports of almost incredible wealth are circulating all along the river, and many men assert that as a gold-producing country the Koyukuk will outclass both Nome and the Klondike."

"The diggings are situated about 900 miles from the mouth of the river and are difficult to reach on account of the task of getting in supplies, which have to be hauled by dog team or on a hand sled. The pay is not found on the river proper, but on four tributary gulches debouching on the left bank. These gulches head in a low, rounded range of hills to the south of the Koyukuk and possess a paystreak known to be more than 30 feet wide and from three to seven feet thick. Bedrock is only 12 feet deep and consists of a shattered slate, in which the best pay is found."

"The miners have bestowed the names of McKinley and Bryan on the two best gulches and there is some little rivalry as to which will make the best showing during the winter. There are about 50 miners on McKinley and an equal number on Bryan. Only small portions of the creeks have been staked, as it was decided at a miners' meeting to prohibit locations by power of attorney. The size of claims has been limited to 500 feet along the creeks and stretching from rim to rim. It is estimated that there are claims for 5,000 miners, and as there are less than 200 in the entire country, the stampeders who have left Circle expect to get in on some exceptionally good ground."

"Mr. Bourne says the wild stories are circulating as to the extent of the pay. One report has it that \$100 to the pan is a common thing, but he was assured by a reliable and conservative party that the diggings would average \$50 a day to the man. The gold is bright and very pure, assaying over \$10 to the ounce."

"After the stampedes to Myrtle creek, on the Koyukuk last summer, it was generally supposed that the country was a failure and miners left it for better known fields. Some pay had been found, but it was small and limited in extent and there was little to induce a man to even prospect in the country. The cost of getting in supplies was tremendous and only the barest necessities could be taken along. It was in the face of difficulties of the gravest character that the discovery on McKinley gulch was made last fall, the discoverers being on their way to Fort Yukon and temporarily camping at the mouth of the creek. Their first pan yielded \$200."

"The Koyukuk diggings are best reached in winter by crossing the divide between Fort Yukon and the headwaters of the Koyukuk, which is only about 150 miles across, while by way of the mouth of the river it is fully 800 miles. About 300 miners have stampeded to the diggings since the news of the strike reached the Yukon valley and as a result a fairly good trail has been broken."

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

How Great Britain's Traffic Compares With That of Other Countries.

It is rather surprising to learn from statistics that Great Britain has almost twice the number of passenger cars on its various railway systems than the combined railway companies of the United States possess. The actual figures are 62,252 and 33,802 respectively. Germany ranks next to Great Britain in this respect with 34,500.

As to the magnitude of the leading railway lines of the world, the United States again heads the list with 3,323 miles. Germany comes next with 29,084 miles, then France, Russia, Great Britain, and Brazil India follow in the order named.

As to the quantity of freight carried in one year, the United States again comes to the fore with 912,978,323 tons. Great Britain is next, with 437,043,255 tons, then Germany, France, Russia and British India follow in the order named. A comparison of speeds attained on the railways of different countries is more difficult to arrive at. For to properly compare speeds, it should run under similar conditions, and should run under precisely the same conditions as to the



HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.

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"It has pleased His Holiness to instruct me to transmit to his august name his thanks to Monsieur Mariani and to testify again in a special manner his gratitude. His Holiness has even deigned to offer Monsieur Mariani a Gold Medal bearing his venerable image."

"Rome. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA."

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Gives Strength, Energy, Vigor, Vitality.

Has the effect of PROLONGING LIFE.

Specially recommended for Nervous Troubles, Dyspepsia, Consumption, General Debility, La Grippe, Malaria, Anemia, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

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New Carpets. New Rugs. New Art Squares. New Lace Curtains. New Drapery Goods. New White and Fancy Muslins. New Upholstering Goods. New Furniture. New Japanese Mattings. New Wall Papers.

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You are invited to inspect our goods. We have goods at any price you like.

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The Sunshine Mfg. Co.

Of this city have erected a plant for the express purpose of BREWING PURE MALT VINEGAR, and are now prepared to supply the trade with a pure unadulterated vinegar. We especially ask the trade to compare our brew of MALT VINEGAR with the best imported English vinegars. We have also on the market and for sale by all grocers the following articles:

Sunshine Washing Powder, Sunshine Soap, Sunshine Window Polish, Sunshine Shoe Dressing, Sunshine Blueing, Sunshine Ammonia Water, etc.

These goods are made of the very best materials, and are sold at the lowest prices. Write for a list of agents in your district.

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Roofing and Corning.

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TODDART'S JEWELRY STORE.

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Everything Goes at Lowest Prices.

NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

Washed Nuts, \$4.25. Sack no. Lump, \$5.50. Delivered. Also Anthracite Coal for Furnaces.

KINGHAM & CO.,

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## The Art of Campaigning

Some Lessons of the War—The Soldier's Equipment of To Day.

The Enormous Importance of Invisibility—Field Glasses For Troops

The field equipment of the British soldier is a very different thing to-day from what it was twenty years ago. England's many little wars, if they have not afforded much training in generalship, have taught valuable lessons in the no less important art of campaigning.

Amid failures, unexpected, yet natural enough, to surprise a mobile enemy in a strange country, or to carry strong defensive position with relatively small attacking forces, England has rather overlooked her success in matters almost as vital as generalship itself. That no other nation could so expeditiously have dispatched a considerable army across 6,000 miles of sea may be taken for granted. But it is also quite probable that no other nation would have made such admirable arrangements for the provisioning of the troops when once sent to the front or for the treatment of the wounded after a battle, or have equipped its soldiers so serviceably for the task of fighting and campaigning.

On the whole, the British soldier is well equipped. Khaki is an excellent fighting color and almost invisible against the ordinary background of the South African veldt at any distance over 800 yards. The puttee is a better marching legging than any form of gaiter, it is a little clumsy to put on, but it supports the calf and never gets hopelessly sodden and shapeless, as a leather gaiter does by prolonged immersion in water or mud. The flannel shirt and cardigan vest which go under the khaki, as well as the great coat which goes over it, would serve to keep the soldier warm in almost any climate, and have certainly proved sufficient in South Africa. Still there are various points with regard to which the experience of the present war goes to show that improvements might well be effected.

The Great Lesson Taught by this war—a war fought with modern firearms, and, as a rule, on open ground—is the enormous importance of invisibility. At the distances at which modern rifles fire is effective, a little precaution is quite sufficient to make men almost invisible to the naked eye, except when standing up against the sky line. The conditions of such invisibility are determined by a few elementary optical rules. The general effect of a soldier's uniform and equipment at a long range should be neutral colored and as much as possible blended against the background. It should present no bright gleaming spots of metal such as polished buttons, buckles or tin pannikins. In strong sunshine any bright metallic object, however small, is visible for hundreds of yards after the dull khaki uniform has become invisible. The production of a pair of aluminum field glasses out of their case will provoke a perfect hail of bullets from trenches a mile off, while an uncovered tin water bottle may mean a hot five minutes' attention from a Vickers-Nordenfietz quick-drier.

Broad patches of color are markedly more conspicuous than the rest of the uniform are no less dangerous. The dark greatcoat shows very plainly on the soldier's back when lying down, and has been no doubt responsible for many stray shots. Still more fatal has been the dark green kilt, which proved such an excellent target to the Boers at Elandslaagte and Magersfontein. Even small patches or bands, if of a different material from the rest of the uniform and reflecting the light in a different manner, such as the polished leather of an officer's Sam Browne belt or the black strap of rifle regiments, attract attention at considerable distances. In fact it is an open question whether leather had not better be ousted altogether from the soldier's equipment in favor of other material for belts, shoulder straps, even cartridge pouches.

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from a place where you can make them, and you're always sure of perfect quality and fit.

We use only the best brands of Galvanized Steel Plate, and in addition to our many stock lines will make any special pattern to order. Our Corrugated Expansion Conductor Pipe is ahead of any other pipe made—it allows for contraction and expansion and comes in 10 feet lengths without cross seams.

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# Healthy Womanhood.



WHY shouldn't a woman enjoy life? Why shouldn't she be strong and vigorous, as an all-wise Providence intended?

Yes, but those aching backs—ah! that's it—those aching backs. What a lot of misery and discouragement they bring into the world! But they shouldn't be aching; they wouldn't be if the kidneys did their duty.

Kidneys are such delicate little organs that when they get out of order the poisons they ought to take out of the blood are left in and carried all through the system.

Backaches, headaches, pains in the limbs, and a hundred other ills follow as naturally as night follows day.

But there's a cure—a perfectly sure, reliable cure—

## Doan's Kidney Pills

They've been curing people in Canada for years; curing every form of Kidney trouble, from the simplest backache down to the last stages of Bright's disease.

entirely gone and has never returned.

"My husband is now taking the pills for kidney complaint, and says he is deriving great benefit from them. We both think there is no medicine equal to Doan's Kidney Pills."

Mrs. Geo. Leigh, Brockville, Ont., says: "I cannot speak too highly of Doan's Kidney Pills. My back was so

bad that I could not straighten up with-

out suffering great pain. I used one box of the pills and the result was simply

marvellous. It took every bit of the

pain out of my back so that now I can do my own housework without the

slightest inconvenience. I trust this ac-

count of my experience with this remedy

may be of benefit to other sufferers in directing them to a means of cure."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c; a box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, all druggists. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto.

Mrs. A. Beam, Cochrane, Alberta, writes: "I took doctors' medicine for backache and kidney trouble, and receiving no benefit I started using Doan's Kidney Pills. After two days' treatment I was surprised to find myself beginning to improve, and the improvement continued so rapidly that by the time the box was finished the pain was

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Leather is expensive, heavy, and, when once wetted and dried again, stiff and uncomfortable. Whether polished or piped away, it requires a lot of attention to keep smart, and thereby at once become dangerous.

But it is not essential to invisibility that

The Soldier's Uniform

should be of one color. It would be quite possible to clothe soldiers in all the colors of the rainbow, provided no stripe exceeded, say, one inch in width. The general effect at a distance would be a neutral gray due to the blending of the different colors. There would be a dozen or more different colors whose general effect at long range would be practically the same as that of khaki. This optical fact has a direct bearing on the practical question of the soldier's uniform.

One of the first things that this war ought to put an end to is the historic red coat of the British soldier. It is absurd that our soldiers and volunteers should wear a uniform which is useless for the purposes of war in England or France just as much as in South Africa. At the same time the exigencies of recruiting or a volunteer army demand something smarter than plain drab khaki. That such smartness can be combined with a generally neutral colored uniform is shown by many of our volunteer regiments and by the Australian troops. There would not be the least difficulty in devising a large variety of smart uniforms, practically as invisible as khaki, at any distance over 200 yards. All that is necessary is that certain elementary optical rules regarding the blending of colors should be observed, and that no separate patch of bright color should exceed a certain size. The same thing will have to apply to the kilt. No one wishes to do away with the Highlander's kilt. It is a favorite uniform for marching, especially for hill climbing, and its thick folds around the body render it a warm and healthy costume for sleeping out at night. But to wear the kilt in its present form is simply to court death. The dark patch it presents to the enemy is as visible as khaki is easily visible at ranges where khaki is invisible. It is an indispensable feature of the background. In this war the Highland regiments have been wearing ridiculous looking improvised aprons of khaki, but these have no protection to them when lying flat on their faces. But it is by no means necessary that in future

All Highland Regiments

should be reduced to wearing khaki kilt. All that is wanted is a tartan with a somewhat lighter ground color, whose general effect at a distance should be that of khaki. It ought not to be beyond the capacity of some authority versed in tartan lore to devise a safe and yet perfectly correct service tartan for each Highland regiment. The old tartan might be preserved for officers' full dress and parade uniforms.

A similar application of optical rules will be necessary in the case of officers' uniforms. This war has lasted but a very few days before Great Britain's commanders realized the uselessness they

relied to lose all their officers in the first few engagements of the campaign. It was essential that they should discard swords, cross belts, and in fact everything that could distinguish them from the common soldier. But, important though it is that the officers should do everything to avoid being picked off unnecessarily by the enemy's sharpshooters, it is no less important that soldiers should be able easily to recognize their officers. Nothing confuses more easily than a sort of regular soldiers than an uncertainty as to the whereabouts of their officers.

The helmet is in every respect inferior to the felt hat worn by the Boers and by many of England's colonial contingents. It is extremely visible. In many instances in recent engagements, Brit-

ish soldiers, after having their helmet shot through several times, have taken them off and preferred running the risk of sunstroke incurred by lying for hours under an African sun. With regard to other details of the soldier's dress, everything should be easy fitting, for comfort and not for show. The old notions of smartness and stiffness, derived from days when men stood or advanced shoulder to shoulder like a stone wall, the days of Fontenoy and Waterloo, must give way to modern notions of utility. The modern soldier's uniform must be the one in which he can most conveniently walk, run or climb, and which he can wear with least discomfort day and night for a week or more on end, if need be. It should fit loosely, especially at the neck. A soldier's clothes should

Have Plenty of Pockets.

In which to store provisions or any other odds and ends that may be useful to him on the march and during or after a battle. It is a good sign of the times that the Imperial Yeomanry are to wear, not tunics, but Norfolk jackets. The soldier's baggage has been the matter of so much expert study and experiment that it would be rash to offer much criticism. But to the ordinary layman it would seem that the system of strapping miscellaneous paraphernalia round the soldier might be simplified. A comprehensive Rucksack like that carried by Swiss guides, and hung well in the small of the back, ought to carry all the impedimenta of an infantry soldier except his haversack. The haversack should be done away with, and such rations as a soldier would want to carry when going out to action in light kit without his Rucksack he might very well stuff into his pockets. If the haversack is kept, however, it should be made of a material that has been frequently complained of as being unsuitable, being unequal to the strain which Tommy Atkins puts upon them.

Of course the extra risk attaching to officers can never be done away with by similarity of equipment. But the risk can be greatly minimized. The most striking revolution in officers' equipment during this war is the abolition of the sword. Its utter uselessness in modern infantry fighting ought to have been realized long ago, but there was no military reformer bold enough to carry its abolition into practice. Now, however, it is to be hoped the sword will disappear for good and all, even from the parade ground, to join the halberd, mace, battle-axe and other primitive weapons. The officers of the future will carry a rifle like the private, and will have to be a crack shot. In addition to his rifle he will also have a bayonet, and perhaps a revolver. The most im-

portant weapon of the officer, however, is his field-glass. Every officer—and not only every officer, but every sergeant and corporal—should have a good pair of field-glasses. Artillery officers, and at least one officer in every infantry company or cavalry troop, should have a telescope as well.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best in the world. A few weeks ago we suffered with a severe cold and a troublesome cough, and having read their advertisement in our own and other papers we purchased a bottle to see how it would affect us. It cured us before the bottle was more than half used. It is the best medicine out for colds and coughs. The Herald, Andersonville, Ind. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and depression should use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all nervous and depressive disorders. Price 25 cents.

For the spring trade Weller Bros. have made special provision in carpets, curtains, draperies and upholsteries; prices to suit everyone.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

## Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR SICKENESS, FOR SLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

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## Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 50.—Taking Effect March 20th, 1900.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 7 a. m.; Sunday at 12 p. m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, at 1:15 p. m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p. m. on Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p. m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE. Leaves Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Island—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a. m. Leaves New Westminster for Victoria and Way Point—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a. m.

NORTHERN ROUTE. Steamships of this company will leave Victoria for Seattle and Tacoma—Monday, at 8 o'clock p. m. and return each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

ALASKA ROUTE. Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p. m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE. Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 21st of each month, extending latter trip to Quinalto and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent. C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

C. P. N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co's wharf for

DYE, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

Carrying Her Majesty's Mail, as follows, viz:

"ANUR".....4, 18  
"ANUR".....11, 25

At 8 o'clock p. m. on following days.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

THE NORTH-WESTERN'S Fast Mail

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Have added two more trains the Fast Mail to their St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily.

BETWEEN

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

The assured passengers from the West making connections.

The 20th Century train



## Along the Waterfront.

Schooner Casco, which before she was bought by George W. Fisher and others, was a sealing schooner, is fitting out for a trading voyage to Behring sea.

Steamer Garonne is fitting out for her voyage to Cape Nome at Seattle. A large superstructure is being erected to accommodate the great number of passengers who are looking on her.

A steel can buoy, painted black, has been moored by the government of Canada off the southeast point of Canoe reef, Portier Pass. Lat. N., 49 deg. 1 min. 53 sec.; long. W. 125 deg. 35 min. 0 sec.

The marine and fisheries department gives notice that the automatic occulting apparatus used with the 31-day lamp on Brochy ledge beacon, Victoria harbor, as described in part I, of notice to mariners, No. 7 of 1900, did not work satisfactorily, and has, consequently, been removed. The light now shows as a fixed white light. The geographic range of the light is 8 miles, and it is reported as having been seen 9 miles.

How the Giant Indians of Tierra del Fuego Take Advantage of Their Strength.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook tells of a little-known race of aborigines in an article in the Century Magazine on "The Giant Indians of Tierra del Fuego," whom he visited on the Belgian Antarctic expedition. Of their marriage customs he writes:

Marriage, like almost everything else, is not fixed by established rules. It is arranged and rearranged from time to time to suit the convenience of the contracting parties. Women generally have very little to say about it. The bargain is made almost solely by the men, and physical force is the principal bond of union. For ages the strongest lads have been accustomed to steal women from neighboring tribes, and from neighboring clans of their own tribe. (The Oas, being by far the most powerful Indians, have thus been able to capture and retain a liberal supply of wives. A missionary who has been in constant contact with these Indians for thirty years has given it as his opinion that a plurality of wives is entirely satisfactory to their peculiar notions and habits of life.)

The relations to one another of the women who possess but one husband in common in the family wigwam is of novel interest. As a rule, they are no more jealous than are the children in a civilized home. Each wife has her own stoves, and each has her own share of the household duties. When a girl is left an orphan, she is taken into a family and trained to become the supplementary wife of her benefactor in after years. In the but she has her own assigned position, and all of her belongings about her. The wealth of the household is not common to all the occupants. Each woman has her own basket of meat fragments or shellfish, her own bag with implements, needles, sinews and bits of fur, and each wife has her own assemblage of children.

J. W. Harrison's San Francisco coal dealer for the week ending on Saturday last says: "During the week there have been six arrivals of coal from British Columbia amounting to 19,446 tons; from Washington, six deliveries with 15,850 tons; total, 35,297 tons. We are no longer suffering from any pronounced fuel shortage, as we are receiving fully as much weekly as we are consuming and the present outlook is we shall have generous deliveries all through the summer months. Prices remain unchanged, but little is going into yards, as consumers are taking more in most cases from ship's side. A new collier has been adapted into the service. Warfield, who is now discharging 4,800 tons—she appears well adapted for the service. It is said that there will be two or three more steam colliers transporting coal coals in a few months. Nearly all those now employed are fine characters, the few are actually owned here. This week there has been a very large line of arrivals of grain carriers at European ports; the larger portion of these will return here to transport grain, and we may naturally expect them to bring us coal. To find a market for same, they will have to accept lower freight than they now demand, as the high cost of English coals, added to the present freight rates, precludes all shipments. Australian freights on coal for future loading are showing a slight shortage off, hence offerings are on the market for future delivery at somewhat lower prices than a few weeks ago. Tonnage there is not plentiful."

According to advices from Honolulu the United States steamer Trochus has received orders to go in search of lost Morell Island, a small dot on the Pacific which has been reported missing. Morell Island has been on records since 1852, but no report of its having been seen has been made to the authorities at Washington during the past seventy years. Now a positive report has reached the Hydrographic office that the island is not in the place where it is indicated on the map; and the Trochus will be sent to make surveys and find out what has become of the bit of land. Captain Buford, of the transport Grant, is the man who settled the question of whether there was any island where Morell Island was supposed to be according to the maps. On his last trip from Manila the captain resolved to sail directly to the place where Morell Island was supposed to rise out of the sea. On February 23rd last the Grant steamed right over the spot in question. It was a clear day and land could have been sighted for twenty-five miles, but the lookouts on the Grant were not able to see any signs of the little island for which navigators have been looking out for three quarters of a century. Chief Officer Cransey of the Grant made an official report to the Hydrographic office that Morell Island had ducked under the water, and the government decided to

## Mining News.

The opening exercises consequent upon the opening of the new Masonic hall will be held this evening. The opening exercises will consist of an inaugural address by Right Worthy Brother A. S. Goodlove, Junior Grand Warden. This will be followed by vocal and instrumental music of Rossland's best talent, and then comes dancing. Besides there will be a supper served in the banquet room under the supervision of the ladies of the Eastern Star.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

A man by the name of W. J. Qall, a sailor on the Empress of Japan, now at the Victoria Hospital, Saturday, suffering from an attack of what seemed to be rheumatism of the muscles. He was standing on the corner of Columbia and Sixth streets, when he was suddenly seized with excruciating pains in the chest, and with the help of Constable Miller, he went to the office of Dr. Hall, who had him conveyed to the hospital.

James Dennison, an attendant at the Hospital for the Insane, met with a painful accident on Saturday last. He was standing on a wagon, when the horses started suddenly, throwing him overboard. He fell on his back, and he struck on his shoulder, breaking his shoulder-blade.

VANCOUVER.

Mrs. Emily Martin, wife of William Martin, of Kip & Morton, the Arcade, died at the city hospital on Sunday. The deceased lady was a native of Toronto, but had resided in Vancouver for about two years and was closely associated with the work of the Congregational church. Mrs. B. H. Rickaby, of Victoria, is a sister of the deceased.

Late on Sunday night the police received a message from the chief of police of New Westminster, that May Evans, who had been an inmate of the provincial jail for several months had escaped. She was the woman who was sentenced to eighteen months for robbing Count Carbone of \$3,000. She disappeared early in the evening. Later the news was received that she had been found in a down-town hotel, whither she had gone for a drink.

D. Crockett, who carries on the hall-bait fishing business at Cape Scott, says that the Danish colony in the vicinity of Cape Scott are in an almost destitute condition, being without the bare necessities of life. Ten of the colonists have returned home, but 25 are still there.

NEILSON.

Four burglaries were committed in Neilson on Sunday morning, but an odd feature of the matter is that nothing of value was stolen so far as can be ascertained, save in one case.

Dr. P. A. McLennan has been appointed to take charge of the Kootenay district to enforce the regulations of compulsory vaccination, recently made operative by the provincial authorities. His duty will be to cover the country from end to end and see that all parties residing in unorganized portions have been vaccinated, failing which he will commence his duties immediately.

N. Borden, an employee of the Ymir mine, was brought to the general hospital on Saturday badly battered up as a result of a fall down the shaft at the mine. Borden had a remarkably narrow escape from death. When brought out of the shaft his scalp was torn, his face lacerated, and as the man was unconscious it was thought his skull was fractured. It was learned later that the skull was intact and the injury confined to the scalp. His collar-bone was fractured, both arms broken at the wrists and the left leg broken at the knee. When brought to the hospital, he was taken to the mine and dressed at the wounds and fractures, after which Borden was brought into the city.

ROSSLAND.

The first meeting of the new police commission was held on Friday. A deputation from the churches expressed approval of the mayor's action in stopping gambling and the operation of slot machines. They urged further steps in the same direction, and promised to back up any such action taken by the commission. The mayor's order of January 22nd, referred to by this deputation, was unanimously approved by the commission. On motion of Mr. McPherson, seconded by Mr. Clute, it was recommended that the police be instructed to take measures as far as possible to prevent open gambling and to close all places carrying on gambling under the guise of any other trade.

Joshua Wayne's charred body lies at the morgue as the outcome of a death on Sunday night. He did not go home until 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, to the shack which he occupied on Kootenay avenue. In some way it caught fire. J. Stuss hurried to the window and saw the flames. He rushed to the door and endeavored to pull him out through the window. Stuss pulled till some of the burned flesh came off the unfortunate man's arm and then the heat became so great that he was obliged to turn back. A fire alarm was turned in, but by the time the firemen arrived the structure was in flames and the unfortunate man was burned almost to a crisp.

The newly formed Liberal council held its first meeting in London yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Robert Williams Perkins, M.P., who explained that the object of the new organization was to maintain Liberalism in its old progressive, tolerant and aggressive form. In other words, he declared that the Imperial Liberals "proposed to follow the lead of such men as Lord Rosebery and Sir Edward Grey."

TORPID LIVER

Gives warning by Saline Complexion.

Garfield Tea

never fails to cure.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 CENTS.

## NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.



LIFE is like a chain, in that it is composed of links. As every link in a chain serves to strengthen the whole, so should every important duty be performed by a man in order to live a good life. An IMPERATIVE duty is that of making provision for the FUTURE of dependents by insuring in a solid company, such as the North American Life.

If you have not yet insured, call on us and we will be pleased to explain a plan well adapted to your needs.

Pamphlets and full particulars respecting plans furnished on application to

LEE & FRASER,  
11 Trounce Ave., Victoria, B. C.

S. G. FAULKNER,  
PROVINCIAL MANAGER,  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

## YOU MUST TAKE

The Evening Times

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAPER

If you want all the War News at first hand. The best and fullest reports of the South African War appear FIRST in The Times.

75 Cents Per Month

DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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**ANDREW SHERET,**

102 Fort St.

Cor. Blenheim

Cas. Steam and Hot Water Fitter.

**Eye Strain.**

Why suffer headache and constant strain, which can be absolutely cured by the use of glasses? I have given special study to this form of eye defect, and many testimonials to the relief and pleasure experienced from my correction. Fifteen years' practical experience. Eyes examined free.

**BLYTH**

THE OPTICIAN.

65 FORT STREET (NEAR DOUGLASS).

NOTICE.

Persons desirous of having a copy of the "Wave," illustrating Victoria, sent to their friends or relatives abroad free of charge, may have same so forwarded by sending address or addresses to the undersigned, City Hall.

CHAR. HAYWARD, Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., March 8th, 1900.

**Free Cure For Men.**

A new remedy which quickly cures men's weakness, varicose, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. L. W. Knapp, 204 Holl Building, Detroit, Mich., kindly sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy, in case that every weak man may cure himself at home.

**JOHN MESTON**

Carriage Maker,  
Blacksmith,  
Etc.

BROAD ST., BETWEEN PANDORA AND JOHNSON.

**Plumber**

102 Fort St.

Cor. Blenheim

Cas. Steam and Hot Water Fitter.

**Eye Strain.**

Why suffer headache and constant strain, which can be absolutely cured by the use of glasses? I have given special study to this form of eye defect, and many testimonials to the relief and pleasure experienced from my correction. Fifteen years' practical experience. Eyes examined free.

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**Esquima & Nanaimo Ry.**

**Easter**

**Excursion**

Trains will leave Victoria

Friday, April 13 to Monday, April 16

Inclusive, at 9:00 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. daily.

Excursion Tickets on Sale Good Friday Until Monday

**Plumber**

102 Fort St.

Cor. Blenheim

Cas. Steam and Hot Water Fitter.

**Eye Strain.**

Why suffer headache and constant strain, which can be absolutely cured by the use of glasses? I have given special study to this form of eye defect, and many testimonials to the relief and pleasure experienced from my correction. Fifteen years' practical experience. Eyes examined free.

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## City of Victoria, British Columbia

## Tenders for Debentures

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Monday, the 14th day of May, 1900, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to \$200,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of \$4.86 2/3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of \$1,000 or its equivalent as aforesaid, payable in 25 years from 1st April, 1900, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four per cent. per annum, interest payable as aforesaid, at the office of the Bank of British North America, either in London, England; New York, Montreal, or Victoria, B. C.

The tenders must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four per cent. from 1st April, 1900, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Public Works Act" and are secured by a rate on all rateable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WILLIAM J. DOWLER,  
City Clerk.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.,  
28th March, 1900.

## Notice of Assignment.

PURSUANT TO THE "CREDITORS' TRUST DEEDS ACT."

Notice is hereby given that David Reid Pottinger, of 82 Yates street, in the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Provisional Marshal, has by deed, bearing date the 2nd day of April, 1900, assigned all his real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to Arthur Branchley, of 120 Bellevue street, in the City of Victoria, in the said Province, Clerk, in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and without preference or priority the creditors of the said David Reid Pottinger their just debts.

The said deed was executed by the said David Reid Pottinger (the assignor) and the said Arthur Branchley (the trustee) on the 2nd day of April, 1900, and the said trustee has undertaken the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said David Reid Pottinger must forward and deliver to the said trustee at his office, Number 40 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., full particulars of their claims duly verified on or before the seventh day of May, 1900. All persons indebted to the said David Reid Pottinger are required to pay the amounts due by them to the said trustee forthwith. After the seventh day of May, 1900, the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

And take further notice that a meeting of the said creditors will be held at 304 Government street, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday, the 18th day of April, 1900, at 3 p.m.

Witness my hand and seal at the City of Victoria, B. C., the 3rd day of April, 1900.

LANGLEY & MARTIN,  
304 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.,  
Solicitors for the Trustee.

## Notice of Assignment.

PURSUANT TO THE "CREDITORS' TRUST DEEDS ACT."

Notice is hereby given that James Haynes and Clement Abram Haynes, trading under the firm name of J. & C. A. Haynes, Grocers and Provision Merchants, of 82 Douglas street, in the City of Victoria, and Oklahoma Post Office, in the Province of British Columbia, have by deed, bearing date the 2nd day of April, 1900, assigned all their real and personal property, except as therein mentioned, to Arthur Branchley, of 120 Bellevue street, in the City of Victoria, in the said Province, Clerk, in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and without preference or priority the creditors of the said James Haynes and Clement Abram Haynes their just debts.

The said deed was executed by the said James Haynes and the said Clement Abram Haynes (the assignors) and the said Arthur Branchley (the trustee) on the 2nd day of April, 1900, and the said trustee has undertaken the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said James Haynes and the said Clement Abram Haynes must forward and deliver to the said trustee at his office, Number 40 Yates street, Victoria, B. C., full particulars of their claims duly verified on or before the seventh day of May, 1900. All persons indebted to the said James Haynes and the said Clement Abram Haynes are required to pay the amounts due by them to the said trustee forthwith. After the seventh day of May, 1900, the trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

And take further notice that a meeting of the said creditors will be held at 304 Government street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of April, 1900, at 3 p.m.

Witness my hand and seal at the City of Victoria, B. C., the 7th day of April, 1900.

LANGLEY & MARTIN,  
304 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.,  
Solicitors for the Trustee.

**Wood's Peppermint Cure.**

The Great English Remedy.

Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine for colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, asthma, influenza, and all other lung troubles. It is a powerful expectorant, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of lung disease. It is a powerful stimulant, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of weakness and debility. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of nervous prostration and all other forms of debility. It is a powerful antiseptic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of infection and all other forms of disease. It is a powerful analgesic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of pain and all other forms of suffering. It is a powerful sedative, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of excitement and all other forms of disorder. It is a powerful emetic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of indigestion and all other forms of stomach trouble. It is a powerful cathartic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of constipation and all other forms of bowel trouble. It is a powerful diuretic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of dropsy and all other forms of fluid accumulation. It is a powerful antispasmodic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of spasm and all other forms of convulsion. It is a powerful antineuralgic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of neuralgia and all other forms of nerve pain. It is a powerful antirheumatic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of rheumatism and all other forms of joint pain. It is a powerful anticonvulsant, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of epilepsy and all other forms of seizure. It is a powerful antiepileptic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of epilepsy and all other forms of seizure. It is a powerful anticonvulsant, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of epilepsy and all other forms of seizure. It is a powerful antiepileptic, and its use is of the greatest benefit in all cases of epilepsy and all other forms of seizure.

**TO MY FRIENDS**

HAVING BOUGHT THE

**Marine Iron Works**

and sold my interests in the Victoria Machinery Depot Co., I may be found at my office and works.

Franklin Street,

between Government and State streets, opposite Gas Works, ready to undertake Engineering, Boiler-making, etc., etc.

**ANDREW GREY.**

OFFICE TEL. 681. RES. TEL. 100.

**UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD**

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**BABY'S OWN SOAP**

**I Must have the genuine. The imitations look very nice, but they hurt my delicate SKIN.**

THE BABY'S OWN SOAP CO.



